

BEAUTY'S DECAY.

BY THOMAS CARVER. 1029.
He that loves a rosy cheek,
Or a coral lip adorns,
Or from star-like eyes doth seek
Fuel to maintain his fire;
As old time makes these decay,
So his flame must waste away.
But a smooth and steadfast mind,
Order'd thoughts and calm desires,
Heart with equal love combin'd,
Kindle never-dying fires,
Where these are not, I despise
Lovely cheeks, or lips, or eyes!



"JUSTICE AND EQUALITY."

THE FREE TRADER.

Wentworth & Ellis, Editors.

CHICAGO, Ill., Friday, September 17, 1841.

Notice.—We shall next week make out and publish in our paper, bills to those of our subscribers who have not yet paid for the first volume of this paper, and hope those who may receive them will not promptly in regard to the matter. Agents who may have collected money for us, and have not reported to us, are requested to do so immediately.

During Robbery.

The Receiver's office at Chicago was entered on Saturday or Sunday night last, and robbed of about \$1,000. The Receiver, Mr. Prescott, has offered \$1,500 reward for the recovery of the money and the arrest of the thief.

When! When!!

The late news from Europe has raised the price of wheat. It is now worth \$1 10 a \$1 12 in Chicago.

School Commissioners.

We understand Mr. Lewis, lately elected School Commissioner of this county, has vacated the office, owing to the circumstance of his being obliged to visit the East shortly, and remain absent some length of time. A new election, we understand, will take place on the 9th of October next.

Water Power at Ottawa.

By reference to an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the water power at this place is to be leased this Fall. We are glad, for the interest of the State, and for the interest of this place, that the Canal Commissioners have concluded to make this work available without delay. It is a measure that has long been looked for with anxiety, and one that affords the greatest opportunity to capitalists for profitable investments. Any person leasing water power at the present time, cannot fail, in a short time, to realize an immense income, and lay the foundation for a splendid fortune. We assert, without fear of contradiction, that there are not superior manufacturing advantages in any portion of the United States!

To establish the above, let facts be submitted to a candid world. The quantity of water will be sufficient to propel as much machinery as that now in use at Rochester, N. Y. There can be five thousand cubic feet per minute used at the present time, with a fall of thirty-two feet; and additional quantities can be supplied when required. The basin from which the water will be taken, runs upon the brow of a high bluff, entirely free from ice and floods, and so situated that boats can lay up and unload with the elevators of the mill, with every other convenience desirable to the manufacturer.

As respects the advantages of the location, we need but mention the fact, that the whole southern section of this country is entirely destitute of water-power, and this is the first upon the Illinois river, from its mouth up. And evidently, this point must do the manufacturing for all the country south of this—a section of country well adapted for raising wheat, and one that will supply more grain to be floured at this point, than any other in the West. The farmers have hardly commenced raising wheat; yet, within the last six weeks, not a day has passed but that we have seen from twenty to thirty wagons loaded with wheat passing through this place to Chicago, all of which would have been floured at this place if our mills had been in operation.

Situated as Ottawa is, in a healthy section of country, where there has hardly been a case of sickness in the last twelve months—in the midst of a valley unsurpassed for fertility of soil—with manufacturing advantages unequalled, and with a population noted for their enterprise and industry, we may confidently predict that Ottawa will soon stand unrivalled, as a manufacturing town, by any west of Pittsburgh.

Canal Letting.

On Monday next the remaining work between Marseilles and Dresden, embracing forty-six sections, all light work, will be let at the Canal Office in Lockport. We observe that a large number of strangers are now on their way to examine the work, many of whom, we understand, are heavy capitalists, and can complete the work without disposing of one dollar of State bonds until they command par value in a foreign market.

We are glad to see this interest manifested in behalf of this important work, and by proper exertion and vigilance on the part of the Commissioners, seventy miles of the Illinois and Michigan Canal can be in operation before twelve months pass by. The correct policy has been pursued by the Commissioners in first completing the Western portion of the work and making it available. It is the only means by which the Canal can be speedily completed, and we hope to see the wisdom of the present Commissioners nobly triumph over the narrow-minded policy heretofore pursued.

Struck by Lightning.

On Thursday evening, the 9th inst. the barn of Mr. E. Donny, about ten miles from Ottawa, on Indian Creek, was struck by lightning and entirely destroyed. Between two and three hun-

dred bushels of wheat and oats, and two horses were in the barn and entirely consumed by the flames. The amount of damage Mr. D. has sustained we have not learnt.

Illinois State Credit.

The credit of the State of Illinois seems destined to utter ruin in the hands of those cliques that control her. The State has means and resources which, with proper management, would enable her to meet all claims promptly; but so deep has been the gambling in her securities, that the wealth of the United States would scarcely suffice to sustain her credit. It is a well known fact, that a clique of individuals in Wall street are the chief holders of the individual stock of the Bank of Illinois, and of the bonds that were subscribed to its capital. This clique has been the instrument, and the clique the operators, by which the State is brought to the verge of ruin. This clique, in January last, loaned to the State for four months, \$50,000, on pledge of \$3,000,000 of the bonds. The loan fell due in May last, and the Commissioner of the State, instead of the gold and silver to redeem the loan, but they were not forthcoming; they could not be produced; and the Commissioner was constrained to renew the loan, one half until October, and the other half until January next. The bonds were probably paid with, and could not be obtained without raising the market price, and ruining the operators. Consequently, every species of intrigue has been resorted to to depress and keep down the price, the result of which is, that although the State has paid its interest, the price is still 55 per cent. The effect of the efforts upon the market has been to induce many to sell stocks, under the impression that they would fall. It has lately become evident that, from the number short of stock, it must go up; and although the price is nominally 55, no stock is to be had.—N. Y. Herald, Sept. 4.

How then have we the solution of the mystery, that has shrouded the operations in relation to our State credit. Here, in a few words, we have the whole maneuvering of the heartless gamblers and desperate speculators of Wall street, with the State Bank of Illinois as an instrument; with no motive, but self-interest—with no principles, but money making—we see them bringing every spring to bend to their desires. They prostitute the energies of the State—paralyze her most vigorous exertions, and ruin her faith and credit, in hopes of speculating in her bonds. This same clique of mid-day robbers, at this moment honestly owe the State a large amount; but, instead of paying their debts like honest men, they resort to every base means in their power, to depreciate the value of Illinois bonds, in order that they can purchase them at half their value and thus pay off their debts with fifty cents on the dollar.

Though our interest has been promptly paid—nearly 300,000 acres of most valuable lands pledged in security for the redemption of the canal bonds—and State stocks of every description gradually improving; yet, lamentable as it is, we see no increase in the market price of Illinois bonds. No! The miserable clique of money-changers, who have engrafted their deadly fangs on the finances of the State, would see our noble canal suspended—our citizens beggared, and our State ruined, rather than lose the opportunity of speculating in our stocks. And we find the State Bank of Illinois, who has received so many favors from the State, the main instrument in aiding and abetting this rascality, and to further perfect this unholy league, the President of the bank is now in the city of New York.

This modern Shylock, coolly and deliberately continues his work of destruction upon the credit of the State, with as much impudence as he has formerly come into the legislative halls and purchased supporters for his corrupt institution and bonds and masters.

We ask the free and independent citizens of Illinois, if they are willing to see this soulless, corrupt, and bankrupt monster, still feeding and batten upon the vitals of our young State? She has been favored by both political parties, and every favor has been returned with ten-fold injury and wrong. She has been nursed, protected and defended, by a portion of the Democratic party contrary to the well-known and expressed sentiments of the party, and yet she has broken every hope and violated every trust reposed in her. In the hour of need she is an open enemy, and always the instrument by which money-changers and legalized mid-day robbers plunder the yeomanry of the land. Will the people sanction her conduct?

From twenty to thirty wagons pass daily through this place, going to Chicago with wheat. The entire road between Ottawa and Chicago is blocked up with wagons, and clouds of dust may be seen from day-light in the morning until dark—all is life and animation, as the immense caravans move along, taking the products of our soil to market. Wheat is now worth \$1 10 in Chicago—50 cts. in Alton—and 45 at Springfield.

The Bankrupt Bill.

This document is too lengthy for insertion in the Free Trader, but the following is a synopsis of the most important provisions of the bill.

1. The first section provides that all persons residing in the states or territories of the United States, whose debts have not accrued while acting in a fiduciary capacity, and who shall apply to the proper court, setting forth a list of his creditors, their names and residences, with the debts owing to each, with an inventory of his whole property and rights to property, and declaring himself unable to meet his debts, shall be deemed a bankrupt within the provisions of this act.—Traders, &c. owing not less than two thousand dollars, may be declared bankrupt on the petition of a creditor whose debt amounts to five hundred dollars, whenever they are guilty of an act of bankruptcy, i. e. leaving the state with intent to defraud, concealing effects or making fraudulent assignments—the facts to be tried by a jury.

2. The second section provides that all transfers or conveyances of property, made in view of bankruptcy, shall be deemed utterly void; but all bona fide dealings with a bankrupt entered into two months before petition is filed against him, shall not be invalidated, and the rights of minors, widows, liens, mortgages and other securities, not to be impaired.

3. That all property, personal and real, of a person declared a bankrupt, is vested *ipso facto*, in the assignee, who is empowered to sell, manage, and dispose of the same, and to sue and be sued, subject to the orders of the courts. The necessary kitchen and household furniture, the wearing apparel, and other articles having reference to the condition of the bankrupt's family, but not

to exceed three hundred dollars, shall be exempted from the operation of the act.

4. That a bankrupt conforming to the requirements of the act, and the order of the court made under it, shall be entitled to a full discharge, by certificate, from all his debts, unless a majority in number and value of his creditors dissent; and the discharge not to be granted until ninety days after the decree of bankruptcy, and seventy days public notice to creditors, who may appear and contest the right of a bankrupt to a discharge.—When the residence of the creditor is known, he shall have personal or written notice.

5. Creditors to be entitled to a share in the bankrupt's property *pro rata*, without priority or preference, except to the debts due the United States, or to persons who have paid out money for the bankrupt as sureties, who shall be paid first; and workmen shall be paid their full wages, not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

6. The district courts of each district to have jurisdiction of all proceedings in bankruptcy, relating to persons residing in such district. But by a subsequent section, the circuit court in any district is given concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts.

The remaining sections relate to the duties of assignees, and of the court, and provide that the act shall go into operation on the 1st of February, 1842.

The Chicago Democrat says that one hundred and twenty-six wheat trains were counted in that city on Saturday last, at one time.

We were last week presented with a fine lot of watermelons by Mr. A. O. Smith, of Indian Creek. It was the finest collection we have seen or tasted the present season. Mr. A. Ford, sen., and a number of other individuals, have also favored us with choice specimens of their culture. They will severally please accept our thanks for their attention to us.

Removal of the Deposits.—Secretary Ewing has removed the public funds from the Merchants Bank to the Bank of Commerce, in the city of New York. The Merchants Bank was first selected by the Secretary, but it being too honest or corrupt to answer Mr. Ewing's purposes, the Bank of Commerce has been substituted. Is this the REFORM administration? Call ye not this a "Union of the Pure and the Good" by a Whig administration! First repeal the Independent Treasury Law, and then hawk the public treasure about from bank to bank—from the breeches pocket of the Treasurer to the wallet of any old gammy bank that may best tickle the fancy of Secretary Ewing. "O! Solitude, where are thy CHARMs!"

Expiring Laws of the U. S. Treasury.—The repeal of the Sub-Treasury Law and of the Deposit Act of 1836, brings in operation the Act of 1789, establishing the Treasury Department, and the amendatory Act of 1832, which repeals and amends other acts conflicting therewith. The Treasurer by the law of '89 is the receiver and keeper of the public moneys, as he was after the suspension of the banks in 1837.

The Mary Rogers Case.—The number of this young lady is still shrouded in mystery. The Governor of N. Y. has offered a reward of seven hundred and fifty dollars, for any information resulting in the conviction of any person or persons guilty of the crime. This sum, with the six hundred dollars offered by the citizens of the city of New York, makes the whole amount of the reward offered, \$1,350.

McLeod's Trial.—McLeod's trial will commence on Monday, the 27th inst., at Utica, N. Y. Chief Justice, Hon. Samuel Nelson, will preside. The Attorney General will prosecute, and Mr. J. A. Spencer will defend the prisoner.

Votes by the Presidents.—The exercise of the Veto power, is not an innovation as many pretend. Washington resorted to it twice—Madison four times—Monroe once, and Jackson five times. It was exercised

By Gen. Washington,	April 5, 1792
do.	March 1, 1797
Madison,	Feb. 21, 1811
do.	Dec. 28, 1811
do.	Nov. 6, 1812
do.	Jan. 20, 1815
Monroe,	May 4, 1819
Jackson,	May 31, 1831
do.	Dec. 7, 1831
do.	July 10, 1832
do.	Dec. 6, 1832
do.	Dec. 6, 1834
Tyler,	Aug. 16, 1841

Martin Van Buren never exercised the Veto power. "Tyler too" saved him the trouble.

Shocking Accident.—The Rockford Pilot, of the 9th inst. says: "On Friday last, Mr. John Dyer, of this town, in company with two other individuals, started on a shooting excursion. When about nine miles from town, Mr. Dyer stepped upon the wagon seat to look out for the dogs. In getting down from this position, both barrels of his gun were discharged with the muzzle against his shoulder, carrying away a large portion of the clavicle, or collar bone, and laying the subclavian artery entirely bare. We are happy to add that he is in a fair way of recovery.—On the same day a young man named Luther Kitchel, of Newberg, accidentally shot himself with a rifle. The ball entered below the right breast, shattering one of the ribs, and passed out on the left side of the back bone. His recovery is doubtful."

United States Silver.—The United States Gazette states that the first deposit of silver from a mine in the United States, was lately made at the Mint in Philadelphia. It was from Davidson county, North Carolina, and it is believed that the mines there will prove very productive. The essay made at the Mint showed that 1000 parts of the bullion contained 972 of silver, and 8 of gold.

Another Bank Robbery.—The Farmers' Bank at Danville, Va., was lately entered with false keys and robbed of \$92,135, of which \$72,135 were in cancelled notes, and consequently of no use.

Massachusetts Election.—The democrats have nominated Marcus Morton for Governor, and H. H. Childs for Lt. Governor.

Great Fire at Lowell, Mass.—A destructive fire lately occurred at Lowell. The fire originated in that portion of the city called "The Acre," and before the progress of the flames could be arrested, five entire blocks of wooden buildings, and parts of others, were consumed! Several workshops were also destroyed. About fifty poor families were burnt out, losing the greater portion of their furniture and effects. It is said that a Mrs. Laughlin and her infant were buried in some of the ruins.

A Copper Mine. says the Warsaw Signal, has been discovered on Skunk River, Henry county, Iowa, about fifty miles from that place. The ore is said to be very rich.

Temperance a Love Match.—The Boston Receipt—Some way of a fellow describes the following, as the best recipe for making a love match:

"Catch a young gentleman and lady the best way you can, let the young gentleman be rascally, and the young lady fonder, set the young gentleman at the dinner table—put in a good quantity of wine, and whilst he is soaking, stick in a word or two about Miss; this will help to make him bold. Whilst getting into the gills, take him out into the drawing room, set him by the lady, and say then both with green tea, then set them both at the piano, and blow the flame while the lady sings; when you hear the gentleman sigh, it is time to take them off as they are warm enough. Put them by themselves in the corner of the room at a sofa, and let them simmer the rest of the evening. Repeat this three or four times, taking care to place them side by side at dinner, and they will be ready for marriage whenever you want them. After marriage great care must be taken, as they are apt to sour."

Democratic Speech.—A short sermon on Ethics.—The Sunday Mercury contains the following pithy remarks on a small but restless subject. It says: "Did you ever catch a flea?—not you? you don't know how—nor I neither—but they catch us, don't they? When you feel them biting the calf of your leg, just about getting up time you slip your hand down so cautiously, thinking to come over him—you miss where you think he is—give the hair on your leg a smart pull—find you haven't got him—swear a little—and all the time the vagabond has been sitting on your knee, looking on and laughing at you—you bounce in a fury, determined to murder the villain, and find Mr. F. sitting quietly in the middle of the bed rubbing his claws, and pretending not to see you—down goes your open hand—and you catch a handful of sheet—and see him laughing and capering upon the pillow, and singing 'You can't come the Gnatle over me.' Hit one of your size, &c. This don't provoke you a bit—oh! no. You make one more grab and he is on your arm, and in a jiffy down your sleeve and digging away in the small of your back. Now jam your back against the bed post, tear an inch or two in your shirt—off comes the garment, and before it's over your head, you feel him again on your leg. Give yourself one thundering slap. Say a naughty word—and then give it up quietly, having made up your mind that a flea is inevitable."

FOR THE ILLINOIS FREE TRADER.

Military Discipline.—The Indians.

Messrs. Editors.—It would be presumption in me to indulge a hope that any thing from my unpracticed pen, evincing a desire to see some system of military discipline in operation in this country, would produce the much desired result; yet the hope that others more qualified than myself will take up and give the suggestion force, is sufficient inducement to venture a few remarks upon the subject.

A slight sketch of the past, and passing events and signs, which go to strengthen the probability that the United States will shortly be engaged in a bloody and sanguinary war from one extremity of its territory to the other, will perhaps not be out of place, when it enforces the necessity of discipline and preparation. It is beyond my province to suggest preventive measures or such as are calculated to stay or put off invasion; but what course is best to pursue in anticipation of such an event, and how and in what manner, and by what action we may most safely count upon successfully repelling the enemy when an invasion is actually made? It is a well established fact that England, our most to be dreaded enemy, has pursued such a course of policy with the Savages along our North-western border, as cannot fail of ensuring her their services and support, when there exists the least occasion for them; and not many months ago we had intelligence, from the most unquestionable authority, that the English had agents and runners spread all over the country which these tribes inhabit, for the purpose of enlisting their services in the conflict which they expected would take place with the Americans.

The probability of a war with England daily strengthens. A movement has recently been made along our Maine border that savors strongly of war, and the order from the General Government to deposit arms at Galena, indicates a thorough conviction on their part, that we shall soon have hot work off. On a late occasion it was asserted by Senator Sevier, that there are 40,000 Indian warriors along the borders of Arkansas and Missouri, who entertain neither fear nor affection for the Americans, and are ready at any moment to begin the work of death. That the whole Indian population in northern Mexico and Texas could be subsidised by the English, is well supported by the facts, that England has such claims upon Mexico as will ensure her the power of disposing of these Indian forces as she thinks proper; and that Mexico, who has a lingering, aye, strong hope of re-conquering Texas, which she regards as having been wrested from her by refugee Americans, with the secret approbation of the Government, will use the opportunity and make common cause with England for that purpose.

But, perhaps this depends upon what is too abstracted and remote to constitute an argument why we should prepare ourselves by discipline and be ready to meet an enemy on something like equal footing; and perhaps on what is uncertain and unlikely. Yet, we must not shut our eyes to the fact of the extreme disadvantage we laboured under throughout the whole of the late war with Great Britain, in consequence of what is most essential to successful military operations—discipline and subordination. It is to these we

must succumb, for without such, our bravery will avail us nothing and our prowess be lost for nothing.

It has always been a belief with me that the use of the rifle (one of our most effective weapons) was, with us Americans, a matter of instinct—a knowledge of intuition; but how long since has it been, when we had the mortification of seeing that this favorite belief was entirely unfounded, for when the citizens of this town were, upon a late occasion, called out to drill for the purpose of adding to the brilliancy of a procession their "glittering arms," there was not one half of them who knew how to load their pieces with any thing like facility, or upon what side to carry them when brought to a shoulder. There is not a majority who know how to use fire-arms with effect. No! not even a respectable minority. This intuitive knowledge of the use of fire-arms is altogether confined to those who have practised it all their lives, and to those, principally, who inhabit the dense forests of the West and other hunting grounds in the several states.

When we Americans are questioned, upon what we found our hopes of success against a well appointed enemy, it never fails to elicit the answer, that it is the increased incentive to action, that our defeat in the onset will inspire, and thereby render our after efforts successful; not for a moment entertaining the idea that our "after success" is as uncertain, as we seem to consider our defeat in the onset sure. I know not what may be the belief of others upon the point, but to me it does appear, that defeat is rather prejudicial than encouraging to increased action; but with all deference I submit it to those who are better qualified and better understand the true nature of the subject, and would beg leave to suggest the propriety of taking measures to organize two companies of Volunteer Soldiers in our town—one of Infantry and the other Cavalry. That it will be unexpensive, practicable and beneficial, is beyond doubt. It will have the effect of infusing a military spirit in the community—it will improve the grace, dignity, and bearing of all who engage in it—it will add vastly to our knowledge of military operations, of which at present we are wholly deficient—it will increase the splendour of public celebrations in an infinite degree—and above all, it will eminently qualify us for efficient service, should we be called upon to march in defence of our country. CORPORAL TRIM.

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

Friday, Aug. 27.—Senate.—Bills from the house making appropriations to defray the funeral expenses of the late president Harrison, and making an appropriation for the post office department, were read a first and second time and referred.

The chair announced as the general order the tariff or revenue bill from the house, the question being on the amendments of the committee of the senate to which it had been referred, proposing to tax gold, silver, and other watches, gold and silver lace embroidery; laces of silk, thread, or cotton; and all articles composed wholly or chiefly of gold and silver, and gems, precious stones, &c. After a short debate the amendments were agreed to—41 to 5—and the senate went into executive session.

House.—The house went into committee of the whole and took up the bill to purchase sites for new fortifications. After several items, provided for in the fortification bill, had been stricken out, the bill was informally passed over, and the bill appropriating \$73,000 for the outfit of foreign ministers was taken up and, after a desultory sort of debate, reported without amendment. It then passed.

On motion of Mr. Adams, a resolution was now adopted instructing the committee on foreign affairs to enquire into the expediency of reducing the number of our foreign ministers abroad.

A bill to repair the Potomac bridge, and one to pave the Pennsylvania avenue with wooden blocks, were next taken up and passed, and then the house adjourned.

August 28.—Senate.—The fortification bill, as it came from the house a second time, was first taken up. The amendments of the house appropriating \$50,000 for the defence of Buffalo, and \$75,000 to the outlet of Lake Champlain, were agreed to, and the senate determined to insist on the amendments appropriating \$30,000 for surveys for the inland and maritime frontier, and \$75,000 for a western armory, both of which had been stricken out by the house.

The revenue bill was then taken up and a variety of amendments were proposed and acted upon. During the course of these, the articles of barocote acid, palm leaf, sumach, bleaching powders, cream of tartar, polishing stones, teeth of all animals, and bristles, were inserted in the list of free articles.

Mr. Buchanan offered an amendment subjecting rail-road iron to the same duties as other iron, but without acting on it the senate adjourned.

House.—The bill to pave Pennsylvania avenue was reconsidered and rejected.

The senate bill, providing for the payment of the awards made by the commission, now in session, under the convention with Mexico, was considered, and after some debate, passed, with an amendment authorizing the issue of certificates to the claimants in whose favor awards had been made.

The house adjourned early, having no business before it.

Monday, August 30.—Senate.—A motion made by Mr. Tappan to take up a resolution offered by him a few days ago appointing a day of adjournment, was voted down by the whigs, and Mr. Clay in the course of the debate, declared that he would not consent to fix a day of adjournment until the bill raising the tariff and the bank bill were passed.

Mr. Berrien from the select committee to whom the subject had been referred, reported the bill for a fiscal corporation without amendment, and gave notice that he should move to take it up next Wednesday.

The revenue bill was then taken up as the order of the day, and Mr. Buchanan's amendment to impose the same tax on rail road iron as on other iron, was debated during the greater part of the sitting. It was opposed by Messrs. Berrien, Cuthbert, Calhoun, Clay, Ala., and King, and advocated by Messrs. Buchanan, Walker, Huntington, and Clay, Ky. The amendment was not voted on when the land distribution bill came from the house with all the senate's amendments agreed to except that which changed the ratio of distribution from that of federal population to that of federal representation in congress.—The senate receded from its amendment in that respect, and the distribution bill is now passed to the president.

The senate then adjourned.

House.—Mr. Cave Johnson offered a resolution fixing the 6th of September as the day of adjournment, but the house refused to act on it.

The distribution bill from the senate, with amendments, was then taken up and all the senate amendments except one, as stated above, were concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Fillmore the fortification bill as it came from the senate, was next taken up, and the house refused to recede from its amendment to strike out \$30,000 for surveys—88 to 94.

On the motion that the house recede from its amendment to strike \$72,000 for a western armory a debate sprung up which was continued until the house adjourned.

August 31.—Senate.—Mr. Merrick, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported the bill to provide for defraying the expenses of the funeral of the late President, without amendment. The bill was passed unanimously.

The bill from the house making appropriations for the post office department was then taken up.

Mr. Henderson offered an amendment appropriating \$15,000 to enable the auditor to purchase account books and employ 13 additional clerks for one year to bring up arrears in the accounts of the department. A pretty long debate sprung up on this amendment, in which its opponents contended that the necessity for additional clerks arose from the confusion into which the department had been thrown by the removal of all the old and experienced clerks and the appointment of green-horns in their place; and that 1600 postmasters had been removed since March, and at the removal of each one there was

new account to settle, and a new job for the clerks in the department. On the other hand it was contended that the removal of postmasters gave no additional labor to the clerks in the auditor's office—that the accounts had been more or less in arrears since 1836, and that until they were settled up the department would incur an annual loss of \$100,000. The amendment was adopted—29 to 18.

A number of other amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill was reported to the senate, ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time and passed—ayes 25, nays 19.

The revenue bill was then resumed, and the question being on the amendment respecting rail road iron, it was informally passed over, on account of the absence of Mr. Berrien.

Mr. Woodbury moved to insert tea and coffee among the excepted articles, and spoke in defence of the amendment.

Mr. Clay said he had wished to make a short but satisfactory exposition of the treasury, and the probable income for the next few years, and he thought he could show that the retention of these two articles was indispensable to the preservation of the compromise. But he could not do it now, at this late hour.

Mr. Calhoun then moved an adjournment, which was carried.

House.—A resolution, offered in the early part of the session by Mr. Floyd of N. Y., in relation to the case of McLeod, monopolised, for about the 99th time, the morning hour.

The house then took up the fortification bill, the question being whether the house will recede from its disagreement to the senate amendment appropriating \$75,000 for a western armory. After some debate the question was decided in the affirmative. A provision was then added to the amendment, that the site of the armory be selected by the president, and in this shape the amendment was adopted; and a committee was appointed to confer with the senate with regard to the other amendment.

The house now adjourned for want of something to do.

Sept. 1.—Senate.—After transacting some unimportant business, Mr. Berrien moved to take up the bill to establish a Fiscal Corporation. Mr. Rives opposed the motion, but was overruled, and the bill was taken up—34 to 14.

Mr. Berrien then proceeded to expatiate at great length upon the beauties of this singular fiscality, and labored hard to prove that it was just such an animal as was shadowed forth in the President's Message. At the close of his remarks Mr. Calhoun said that, as no amendments had been offered, he would move that the question be taken on engrossing the bill for a third reading. Mr. Clay wished